

## NOTICES OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Unless exempted by A.R.S. § 41-1005, each agency shall begin the rulemaking process by 1st submitting to the Secretary of State's Office a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening followed by a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that contains the preamble and the full text of the rules. The Secretary of State's Office publishes each Notice in the next available issue of the *Register* according to the schedule of deadlines for *Register* publication.

Under the Administrative Procedure Act (A.R.S. § 41-1001 et seq.), an agency must allow at least 30 days to elapse after the publication of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the *Register* before beginning any proceedings for adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule. A.R.S. §§ 41-1013 and 41-1022.

### NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

#### TITLE 3. AGRICULTURE

#### CHAPTER 2. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### ANIMAL SERVICES DIVISION

#### PREAMBLE

1. **Sections Affected**

R3-2-407 R3-2-612 R3-2-615	<b><u>Rulemaking Action</u></b> Amend Amend Amend
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2. **The specific authority for the rulemaking, including both the authorizing statute (general) and the statutes the rules are implementing (specific):**

Authorizing statutes: A.R.S. §§ 3-107 and 3-1203  
Implementing statutes: A.R.S. §§ 3-1203 and 3-1205
3. **The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rulemaking:**

Name:	Shirley Conard, Rules Specialist
Address:	Arizona Department of Agriculture 1688 West Adams, Room 124 Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Telephone:	(602) 542-0962
Fax:	(602) 542-5420
4. **An explanation of the rule, including the agency's reasons for initiating the rule:**

This rulemaking clarifies existing language and changes entry requirements for native ranch cattle from brucellosis Class-Free states, dairy cattle, and horses being shipped into Arizona.

R3-2-407, Equine Infectious Anemia. This rulemaking updates existing language in this Section for clarity and the only change made is in subsection (A) which includes a 2nd and somewhat faster, test for testing equine for equine infectious anemia. Subsection (B) requires that testing laboratories notify the State Veterinarian immediately; requires the retesting of equine by the State Veterinarian; requires positive equine to be branded by the State Veterinarian within 14 days of testing positive; and to be humanely destroyed and shipped to slaughter or quarantined in a screened stall. Subsection (C) gives the State Veterinarian the option of requiring testing of any equine exposed to positive equine. The expenses for this testing will be borne by the owner.

R3-2-612, Importation of Cattle and Bison. Subsection (C)(2), adds an option for shipment of "F" branded cattle in designated feedlots to other states. Subsection (C)(3), eliminates the pre-movement brucellosis test requirement for native ranch cattle originating from a brucellosis Class-Free state and specifies the certificate requirements for the movement. Subsection (C)(4), eliminates the post-movement brucellosis test requirement for dairy cattle unless the State Veterinarian determines it is necessary. The pre-movement brucellosis test is still required in subsections (C)(1) and (C)(2). Subsection (C)(7), requires owners to ensure that the identification on imported dairy cattle is checked against that listed on health certificates within 7 days after importation; report any discrepancies to the State Veterinarian; and test those not documented on health certificates for brucellosis within 1 week and tuberculosis 60 days after arrival.

R3-2-615, Equine Importation. This section requires that all equine 6 months of age or older imported into Arizona be tested negative for Equine Infectious Anemia within 12 months before entry. Equine with poll evil or fistulous withers (brucellosis of the horse) are a disease risk to cattle, other horses and people, and Arizona has no facility to slaughter horses, therefore, subsec-

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tion (C) removes the wording allowing equine to be slaughtered, and prohibits the importation of equine with poll evil.

5. A showing of good cause why the rule is necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rule will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:

N/A

6. The preliminary summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:

This rulemaking clarifies existing language and changes requirements for native ranch cattle, dairy cattle, and horses being shipped into Arizona.

*A. Estimated Costs and Benefits to the Arizona Department of Agriculture.*

There will be no significant additional cost to the Department for administering these rules. The 2 approved tests mentioned in subsection (A) (the Coggins and the CELISA test) have approximately the same costs and will not add additional costs to the user. Although R3-2-407 requires retesting of positive equine by the State Veterinarian or the State Veterinarian's designee with the cost being borne by the state, this procedure has been standard practice for well over a decade. R3-2-615 adds a test for Equine Infectious Anemia prior to the importation of equine. This will require some additional time in monitoring and enforcing compliance with the regulation and is estimated to be less than 6 hours per month by existing staff. Entry health certificates are already reviewed by Department staff. The additional time required for monitoring will be for making telephone contact with violators, writing letters of warning to violators and issuing veterinarians that issue the health certificates, and for on-farm compliance visits by Department personnel.

The benefits to the Department for the proposed rules results from contributing to the successful fulfillment of the Department's mandate to protect the livestock industry from contagious diseases, such as Equine Infectious Anemia. In addition, R3-2-612 eliminates the pre-importation test requirement for brucellosis testing of breeding cattle that are native to a brucellosis Class Free State, unless they have originated from a state with infected free-ranging bison or wildlife, and the post-importation test requirement for dairy cattle, unless the State Veterinarian determines that there is a potential risk of the introduction of brucellosis. This relaxation of test requirements will reduce the number of staff hours devoted to monitoring compliance with the previous requirements.

*B. Estimated Costs and Benefits to Political Subdivisions.*

Political subdivisions of this state are not directly affected by the implementation and enforcement of this rulemaking.

*C. Businesses Directly Affected By the Rulemaking.*

The rules impact both the cattle and equine segments of the livestock industry. The primary impact to the equine industry is the additional test requirement for Equine Infectious Anemia for imported horses in R3-2-615. Horse owners will be required to test their animals prior to movement into Arizona. The financial impact of this proposed rule will be through the veterinary fees associated with collection of samples and the laboratory costs for the test. These costs will be borne by the horse owner in the state of origin and are estimated to be about \$20 - \$30 per animal. Arizona imports between 10,000 and 15,000 horses per year. At least 75% of these are already tested because every other state in the U.S. requires this test for importation. In fact, many states require this test to move within their state. The estimated initial financial impact of this rule is estimated to be \$50,000 - \$100,000 per year with the cost being borne by horse owners in other states.

The benefits to the equine industry for this test requirement results from the reduction in the number of horses imported with Equine Infections Anemia and through the reduction of risk to Arizona horses from exposure to infected horses. The Department detects, on average, 2-6 positive animals per year. Positive animals are detected after being tested in preparation for transport to other states - all other states require a negative test for importation. These positive horses are destroyed or sent to slaughter. This is an estimated direct loss of \$2,000 - \$60,000 per year depending on the value of the animal. In addition, indirect losses may result after destruction as a result of loss in future breeding and performance use of the horse. The positive horses have usually spent some time in Arizona potentially exposing other horses. Although Arizona is generally not known to be a state where there is a high rate of horse-to-horse transmission due to a lower number of insect vectors, transmission does occur.

The financial benefits to the dairy and beef cattle industry result from a decrease in level of testing for brucellosis without significantly increasing the risk of brucellosis introduction. The owners of breeding beef cattle that are native to a brucellosis Class Free State will not have to test prior to movement into Arizona. This will save the industry an estimated \$1 to \$50 per head, depending on numbers tested at one time, in veterinary costs. The dairy industry in Arizona benefits financially from the elimination of the post-importation test requirement, unless a significant risk is determined by the State Veterinarian. This will save the Arizona dairy industry an estimated \$1.00 to \$50.00 per head, again depending on the numbers tested at 1 time, and indirect savings as a result of no loss in production due to handling of cattle for testing.

*D. Estimated Costs and Benefits to Private and Public Employment.*

Private and public employment are not directly affected by the implementation and enforcement of this rulemaking.

*E. Estimated Costs and Benefits to Consumers and the Public.*

Consumers and the public are not directly affected by the implementation and enforcement of this rulemaking.

*F. Estimated Costs and Benefits to State Revenues.*

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This rulemaking will have no impact on state revenues.

**7. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the accuracy of the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement:**

Name: Shirley Conard  
Address: Arizona Department of Agriculture  
1688 West Adams, Room 124  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
Telephone: (602) 542-0962  
Fax: (602) 542-5420

**8. The time, place, and nature of the proceedings for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rule, or if no proceeding is scheduled, where, when, and how persons may request an oral proceeding on the proposed rule:**

Date: December 15, 1997  
Time: 10 a.m.  
Location: Arizona Department of Agriculture  
1688 West Adams, Room 206  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
Nature: Public Hearing

Written comments on the proposed rules or preliminary economic, small business, and consumer impact statement must be received by 5:00 p.m., December 16, 1997. Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting the department's coordinator, Patrick Stevens, (602) 542-4316 (voice) or 1-800-367-3839 (TDD Relay). Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.

**9. Any other matters prescribed by statute that are applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules:**

None.

**10. Incorporations by reference and their location in the rules:**

None.

**11. The full text of the rules follows:**

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**CHAPTER 2. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**ANIMAL SERVICES DIVISION**

**ARTICLE 4. ANIMAL DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

**Section**

R3-2-407. Equine infectious anemia Infectious Anemia

**ARTICLE 6. HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF ANIMALS**

R3-2-612. Importation of Cattle and Bison

R3-2-615. Requirements for importation of horses, mules and asses (equines) Equine Importation

**ARTICLE 4. ANIMAL DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

**R3-2-407. Equine infectious anemia Infectious Anemia**

**A.** Diagnostic test. The agar-gel immunodiffusion test, otherwise known as the Coggins Test (herein referred to as "Test for EIA"), shall be the state of Arizona official test for equine infectious anemia (also known as Swamp Fever, and herein referred to as "EIA"). The test for EIA shall be performed in a laboratory approved by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Samples required in connection with such test shall be drawn by an accredited veterinarian. The Arizona official test for equine infectious anemia, known as Swamp Fever or EIA, is

either the agar-gel immunodiffusion test, known as the Coggins Test, or the Competitive Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay test, known as the CELISA test. The test shall be performed in a laboratory approved by APHIS and required samples shall be drawn by an accredited veterinarian, the State Veterinarian, the State Veterinarian's designee, or a USDA APHIS veterinarian.

**B. Equine(s) not in compliance with testing requirements**

1. All equine animals tested positive shall be destroyed by the owner or shipper, or returned to the point of origin, or handled under Arizona E.I.A. Quarantine.
2. Health certificates stating that the E.I.A. test is pending will not exempt the horse from quarantine.
3. All animals less than 12 months of age which react positively to an official test may be retested at 12 months of age before being declared positive.

**C.B. Recommended disposal Disposal of equine testing positive.**

1. When an Arizona equine is determined by an approved laboratory to be tested positive to Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA), the owner, veterinarian who sent in the blood sample and the state regulatory veterinarian the State Veterinarian shall all be notified by the testing laboratory immediately by telephone.
2. The EIA positive horse equine shall be quarantined to the premises or areas designated or prescribed where

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- tested, segregated from other equine, and shall not be moved unless authorized by the State Veterinarian until released therefrom by order of the State Veterinarian. The equine shall be retested by the State Veterinarian, the State Veterinarian's designee, or a USDA APHIS veterinarian.
3. Within 14 days of testing positive, the equine shall be branded by the State Veterinarian on the left side of the neck with "86A" not less than 2 inches in height.
  - 3-4. The animal EIA positive equine may be put to death by humane methods and the carcass disposed of as the Department directs, humanely destroyed, or delivered for consigned to slaughter to at a slaughtering establishment, or confined to a screened stall marked "EIA Quarantine" at least 200 yards from other equine. If consigned to slaughter, the equine shall be accompanied by a Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals form, VS 1-27, issued by the State Veterinarian, the State Veterinarian's designee, or a USDA APHIS veterinarian.
  4. The animal to be completely segregated from all other equines in a screened stall or enclosed at a minimum of 200 yards from other horses so as to prevent infection of other equines by biting insects.
  5. If the animal is not destroyed, it shall be branded on the left side of the neck or jaw with the number "86" followed by the letter "A" in figures not less than two inches in height.
  6. 5. At the time a quarantine under this Section is effective, and the EIA positive equine is located on premises other than those of the owner, the Department State Veterinarian may authorize removal movement of such the EIA positive equine to the owner's premises for further quarantine. If the owner lives in another state, the animal equine may be moved to that state with the permission of the Chief livestock health official of the state and A.P.H.I.S., U.S.D.A. USDA, APHIS.
- C. The State Veterinarian may require testing of any equine exposed to EIA positive equine within the last 6 months. Expenses for this testing shall be borne by the owner.
- D. Compensation. The owner of any equine animal found to be positive to the test for EIA shall not be indemnified for any loss caused by the destruction and loss of value of such the animal.
- ARTICLE 6. HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF ANIMALS**
- R3-2-612. Importation of Cattle and Bison**
- A. The owner of cattle and bison entering Arizona or the owner's agent shall comply with the requirements in R3-2-602 through R3-2-611 and the following conditions:
    1. Pay the expenses incurred to quarantine, test, and retest of the imported cattle or bison.
    2. For imported beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle, ensure that an accredited veterinarian applies a USDA metal eartag to each animal.
  - B. Arizona shall not accept:
    1. Cattle or bison from brucellosis infected, exposed, or quarantined herds regardless of their vaccination or test status, or both, except:
      - a. Steers and spayed females, and
      - b. Animals shipped directly for immediate slaughter to an official state or federal slaughter establishment;
    2. Cattle or bison of unknown brucellosis exposure status, unless consigned for feeding purposes to a designated feedlot, or to a quarantine pen approved by the State Veterinarian at an export station approved by the USDA;
  3. Dairy cattle from a state or region within a foreign country without brucellosis status comparable to a Class Free State, or without tuberculosis status comparable to an Accredited-Free State;
  4. Dairy and dairy cross steers, and dairy and dairy cross spayed heifers from Mexico;
  5. Beef breeding cattle or breeding bison from a state or region within a foreign country without brucellosis status comparable to a Class A State, or without tuberculosis status comparable to a Modified Accredited State.
- C. Brucellosis testing requirements for beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle imported into Arizona from other states.
1. The owner or owner's agent shall ensure that an official calfhood vaccinate is tested negative for brucellosis within 30 days before entering Arizona if the official calfhood vaccinate is:
    - a. 18 months or older,
    - b. Cutting the 1st set of permanent incisors, or
    - c. Parturient or postparturient.
  2. The owner or owner's agent shall ensure that bulls and non-vaccinated heifers test negative for brucellosis if 12 months of age or older, unless consigned for feeding purposes to a designated feedlot. All cattle or bison consigned to a designated feedlot shall be branded with an "F" adjacent to the tail head before entry into Arizona unless permission is granted by the State Veterinarian to apply the "F" brand on arrival. All cattle "F" branded cattle or bison that leave the designated feedlot shall go directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter or to another designated feedlot or be shipped to another state with the permission of the State Veterinarian in the state of destination.
  3. No brucellosis test is required for cattle or bison originating from a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd if the herd certification number is documented on the health certificate and import permit; and native ranch cattle originating from a brucellosis Class-Free state that does not have free-ranging brucellosis infected bison or wildlife, being moved directly from the ranch of origin to the Arizona destination providing the cattle are identified by USDA metal eartags on a health certificate or, if from a state that has a brand inspection program approved by the State Veterinarian, identified by USDA metal eartags on a health certificate or the owner's brand on a brand inspection certificate. Health and brand inspection certificates issued for the movement shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian in Arizona within 2 weeks of issue.
  4. The owner or owner's agent shall ensure that beef breeding cattle or breeding bison from Class A states; and dairy cattle from Class A states or stockyard auctions in Class Free States; remain under import quarantine and isolation until tested negative for brucellosis not earlier than 45 days nor later than 120 days after entry. Dairy cattle shall be retested only if the State Veterinarian determines that there is a potential risk of the introduction of brucellosis in the state. Exceptions to this import quarantine and brucellosis testing are provided for native ranch cattle in an adjacent or Class A State and for official calfhood vaccinates less than 18 months

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of age provided permission is granted by the State Veterinarian.

5. The owner or owner's agent shall notify the State Veterinarian within 7 days of moving beef breeding cattle, or breeding bison, and dairy cattle under import quarantine from the destination listed on the import permit and health certificate, unless the animals are shipped directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter, and shall notify the State Veterinarian at the time animals under import quarantine that are not moved from the destination are retested for brucellosis.
  6. Beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle meeting the criteria of subsections (C)(1) or (C)(2) and not meeting the criteria of subsection (C)(3) may be imported without a brucellosis test if moved to an specifically approved stockyard and tested before sale or movement from the stockyard. The owner or owner's agent shall not commingle these cattle or bison with other cattle or bison until these cattle or bison are tested and found to be brucellosis negative.
  7. Within 7 days after importation, the owner or owner's agent shall ensure that the individual metal eartag identification for imported dairy cattle is the same as that listed on the health certificate and shall report any discrepancies to the State Veterinarian. Any dairy cattle shipped into Arizona not documented on the health certificate shall be tested for brucellosis within 1 week of arrival and for tuberculosis 60 days after arrival.
- D. Brucellosis testing requirements for beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle imported into Arizona from Mexico.
1. Before entry into Arizona, beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, or dairy cattle from Mexico shall meet the requirements of 9 CFR 92.424 through 92.427, January 1, 1996, edition, as amended at 60 FR 13898, 13900, March 15, 1995. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Office of the Secretary of State.
  2. The owner or owner's agent shall ensure that beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle from Mexico remain under import quarantine and isolation until tested negative for brucellosis not earlier than 60 days nor later than 120 days after entry into Arizona, and again 30 days after calving, unless consigned to a designated feedlot. All cattle or bison consigned to a designated feedlot shall be branded with an "F" adjacent to the tail head before entry into Arizona unless permission is granted by the State Veterinarian to apply the "F" brand on arrival. Unless neutered, all beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle leaving the designated feedlot shall go directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter or to another designated feedlot. The owner of the designated feedlot shall ensure that metal eartag identification records are kept on all incoming consignments and submit the records monthly to the State Veterinarian. An accredited veterinarian shall identify, on a form approved by the State Veterinarian, all cattle and bison leaving the designated feedlot. A copy of the form shall accompany the cattle or bison to slaughter and a copy shall be submitted to the State Veterinarian.
- E. Except for the following, all female dairy cattle 4 months of age or older, imported into Arizona, shall be official calfhood

vaccinates, properly identified, certified, and legibly tattooed:

1. Show cattle for exhibition,
  2. Cattle from a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd with permission of the State Veterinarian,
  3. Cattle from a brucellosis-free state or country with permission of the State Veterinarian,
  4. Cattle consigned directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter,
  5. Cattle consigned for feeding purposes to a designated feedlot under import permit.
- F. When imported breeding cattle, breeding bison, or dairy cattle under import quarantine and isolation are sold at a specifically approved stockyard, the owner or owner's agent shall, at the time of the sale, identify those cattle to the new owner as being under import quarantine. If market cattle identification testing for brucellosis is conducted at the auction, the owner or owner's agent shall ensure that the cattle or bison are tested before the sale. The new owner shall segregate the cattle or bison and retest for brucellosis 45 to 120 days after the animals entered the state.
- G. Tuberculosis testing requirements for beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle imported into Arizona from other states.
1. No tuberculosis test is required for:
    - a. Beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, or dairy cattle from an accredited herd if the herd accreditation number is documented on the health certificate and import permit;
    - b. Native commercial and purebred beef breeding cattle from an Accredited-Free States if its accredited-free status is documented on the health certificate; and
    - c. Steers and spayed heifers.
  2. Unless from an accredited herd, prescribed in subsection (G)(1), the owner or owner's agent shall ensure that purebred beef breeding cattle from modified accredited states, breeding bison, dairy females, and bulls for breeding dairy cattle test negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before entry into Arizona.
- H. Tuberculosis testing requirements for cattle and bison imported into Arizona from Mexico.
1. Before entry into Arizona, cattle and bison from Mexico shall meet the requirements of 9 CFR 92.424 through 92.427, incorporated by reference in subsection (D)(1).
  2. Steers and spayed heifers from states or regions in Mexico that have not been determined by the State Veterinarian to have fully implemented the Control, Eradication, or Free Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico shall not enter the state.
  3. Steers and spayed heifers from states or regions in Mexico determined by the State Veterinarian to have fully implemented the Control Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico shall not be imported into Arizona without prior permission of the State Veterinarian.
  4. Steers and spayed heifers from states or regions in Mexico determined by the State Veterinarian to have fully implemented the Eradication Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico may be imported into Arizona, if they have either:
    - a. Tested negative for tuberculosis in accordance with procedures equivalent to the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication - Uniform Methods and Rules within 60 days before entry into the United States, or

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- b. Originated from a herd that is equivalent to an accredited herd in the United States and are moved directly from the herd of origin across the border as a single group and not commingled with other cattle or bison before arriving at the border.
- 5. Steers and spayed heifers from states or regions in Mexico determined by the State Veterinarian to have achieved the Free Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico may move directly into Arizona without testing or further restrictions if they are moved as a single group and not commingled with other cattle before arriving at the border.
- 6. Beef breeding cattle and breeding bison from states or regions in Mexico determined by the State Veterinarian to have fully implemented the Eradication or Free Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico may be imported into Arizona if they remain under import quarantine and isolation until retested negative for tuberculosis in accordance with the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication - Uniform Methods and Rules, not earlier than 60 days, nor later than 120 days after entry unless consigned to a designated feedlot for feeding purposes only. Unless neutered, all beef breeding cattle or breeding bison consigned to a designated feedlot shall be branded with an "F" adjacent to the tail head before entry into Arizona unless permission is granted by the State Veterinarian to apply the "F" brand on arrival. All beef breeding cattle or breeding bison leaving the designated feedlot shall go directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter or to another designated feedlot. The owner of the designated feedlot shall ensure that metal eartag identification records are kept on all incoming consignments and submit the records monthly to the State Veterinarian. An accredited veterinarian shall identify, on a form approved by the State Veterinarian, all beef breeding cattle and breeding bison leaving the designated feedlot. A copy of the form shall accompany the cattle and bison to slaughter and a copy shall be submitted to the State Veterinarian.
- I. Bovine scabies requirements.
  - 1. The owner or owner's agent shall ensure that no cattle or bison affected with or exposed to scabies is shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into

Arizona except cattle or bison identified and moving under permit number and seal for immediate slaughter at an official state or federal slaughter establishment.

- 2. The owner or owner's agent of cattle or bison from an official state or federal scabies quarantined area shall comply with the requirements of 9 CFR 73, Scabies in Cattle, January 1, 1996, edition, as amended at 56 FR 52463, October 21, 1991, before moving the cattle or bison into Arizona. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Office of the Secretary of State.
- 3. The State Veterinarian may require that breeding and feeding cattle and bison from known scabies infected areas and states be dipped or treated even if the animals are not known to be exposed. The State Veterinarian shall require that dairy cattle be dipped only if the animals are known to be exposed; otherwise a veterinarian's examination and certification shall be sufficient.

**R3-2-615. Requirements for importation of horses, mules and asses (equines) Equine Importation**

- A. ~~Equines Except for R3-2-607, equines may enter the state of Arizona in conformity with as prescribed in R3-2-602 through R3-2-611. (Except R3-2-607)~~
- B. ~~Slaughter equines must~~ Equines shall be individually identified on the health certificate by age, sex, breed, color, name, brand, tattoo, scars and distinctive markings, unless they are "S"-branded at the tailhead and so specified for identification purposes. Such slaughter animals are to be shipped only to a recognized horse slaughtering plant or an approved feedlot for slaughter horses.
- C. ~~Equines with fistulous withers or pole evil may poll evil shall not be imported by special permit/permission, or for slaughter only.~~
- D. All equine 6 months of age or older shall, using a test established in R3-3-407(A), be tested negative for EIA within 12 months before entry. Testing expenses shall be borne by the owner. The health certificate shall contain:
  - 1. The date and results of the test.
  - 2. The name of the testing laboratory, and
  - 3. The accession number.